AILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

gon R'y & Navigation Co.
ON PAY DIVISION.

LEAVE DAILY | From Foot of Stark St. | ARRIVE DAILY
7:30 A M | Mail, Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, East and South | 6:45 P M
4:00 P M | Mail, Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, East and South | 10:45 A M
5:00 P M | Local, Oswego, Sheridan, Willamina, Grand Ronde, Sheridan, Dayton, Lafayette, McMinnville, Yamhill, Dundee | 9:30 A M

MAIL DIVISION
7:30 A M | Mail, Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, East and South | 6:45 P M
4:00 P M | Mail, Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, Sacramento, Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, East and South | 10:45 A M

LE CREEK & MIDDLE RIVER DIVISION
Corvallis | 7:30 A M | 6:45 P M
Corvallis | 4:00 P M | 10:45 A M

W SIDE DIVISION
Corvallis & Yaquina Bay | 7:30 A M | 6:45 P M
Corvallis & Yaquina Bay | 4:00 P M | 10:45 A M

Dining Cars on Express Trains.
Sleeping Cars between Portland and Ogden.
Reclining Chairs between Portland and Roseburg.
Parlor Cars on Day Trains between Portland and Salem.
Pullman Sleeping Cars between Portland and Ashland.
Emigrant Sleeping Cars between Portland and Ogden.
Tickets to and from all points East, South and Europe.
Through Freight Line.
Freight Rates as low as by any other Line.
For Tickets, Rates, Maps, Time Cards, and all information, call at Company's Office, Cor. Front and First Sts., Portland, Or.
C. H. MARKHAM, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt.
J. C. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight Agt.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
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2778 MILES.
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nd and St. Paul and Minneapolis
PENDENCE
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R
Is the Only Line Running
ENGER TRAINS,
MAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS
CE DINING CARS, (meals 75c.)
RIANT DAY COACHES
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INGTON AND OREGON POINTS
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See That Your Tickets Read
HE NORTHERN PACIFIC R R
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
Thereby Avoid Change of Cars
ortland at 11:00 A M daily; arrive at Minneapolis 7:30 A M fourth day
Pass. Agent, Portland, Or.

SAN FRANCISCO & PORTLAND S. S. CO.
Steamers leave Ainsworth Dock, Portland, at 10 A. M., every five days, for San Francisco, connecting at Astoria with steamers for Ilwaco, Shoalwater Bay and Tillamook.
Cabin fare, including berth and meals, $15.
Steerage, $7.50.
Freight rates as low as by any other line.
For further information apply to
J. H. MITCHELL, Agent, 124 Front St., Portland.

LAND TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA
on & California R. R.
And Connections.
between Portland and San Francisco.
Only 3 hours Staging
San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $ 20
rtland at 7:30 A M daily; except Sunday
at San Pedro at 6:30 P M third day
connections made at Ashland with stages for
ruta and Oregon Stage Company
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS
Red Mills Division.
EEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
Ashland — 4:00 A M
Portland — 10:00 P M
Albany Passenger Train.
1:00 P M | Lebanon — 9:45 A M
4:45 P M | Portland — 10:00 A M
Passenger Coaches Portland to Albany.
Connecting, leaves Ashland at 6 o'clock P. M.
R. KOEHLER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
R. KERR, Gen'l Manager.
West Side Division.
EN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.
Mail Train.
Corvallis — 4:00 P M
Portland — 10:30 A M
Express Train.
Corvallis — 4:00 P M | McMinnville — 6:00 P M
Portland — 10:30 A M | McMinnville — 6:00 P M
Connects at Corvallis with Express train for Yaquina Bay.
Connects at McMinnville with Express train for Astoria.
Connects at Wallace with Express train for Sheridan.
Connects at Dayton with Express train for Grand Ronde.
Connects at Dundee with Express train for Sheridan.
Connects at Lafayette with Express train for Grand Ronde.
Connects at Yamhill with Express train for Sheridan.
Connects at Sheridan with Express train for Grand Ronde.
Connects at Willamina with Express train for Grand Ronde.
Connects at Oswego with Express train for Sheridan.
Connects at Sheridan with Express train for Grand Ronde.
Connects at Grand Ronde

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1884.

A LOW POLITICIAN.

It is a proper source both of regret and of satisfaction that Mr. Hendricks is making the kind of speeches he has chosen to deliver in the present canvass. Of regret, that a candidate for so high an office should pitch his remarks for so high an office should pitch his remarks in a key addressed only to ignorance and vileness, and of satisfaction that as he is the first candidate for so high an office who has ever done a thing of this kind, so the disgust his performances excite will probably make him the last. He does not address a single word to the intelligence of the people. All his arguments are addressed to their ignorance, their prejudices or their low appetites. He either attempts to mislead them when he attributes the low price of wheat to the false statement that the vast sum of $400,000,000 is locked up in the national treasury and consequently there is no money to buy wheat with, or talks to them as "Dick" Gordon talks to his little free whisky constituency in the first ward of Portland when he tells them that taxation and restriction of the liquor traffic is a violent interference with their "rights." The vices that flow from the liquor traffic Hendricks wants to maintain as "democratic principles," and he hopes to unite in support of this proposition all the worst elements of population throughout the country. To these he would add all the farmers whom he supposes do not know that the price of grain is regulated by the foreign market, which is now lower than it has been during more than one hundred years. But he underrates the intelligence of the farmers of the country as greatly as he overestimates the political importance of the classes who vend and swallow "rot gut," large as these classes are.

The speeches of Hendricks in this canvass—and he has already made many—show that he is incapable of any argument addressed to men's intelligence. All his appeals are directed to their ignorance or lower instincts—directed at them "below the middle," as one finely said who was describing the appeals of a similar demagogue. Another illustration of the manner of Hendricks is furnished by his talk about McSweeney, whom Mr. Blaine is accused of leaving in an English prison. The simple fact is and every one knows it who cares to know it that McSweeney had renounced his American citizenship, and was and now is an office holder under the British government in Ireland. It was not, therefore, in any proper sense the business of the American government to help him out of prison, though a good deal of correspondence took place about it both before and after Mr. Blaine's retirement from the office of secretary of state. It was through this correspondence that McSweeney's actual status became known. He once lived in San Francisco, where he was naturalized; but in 1876 he returned to Ireland, took up his residence in county Donegal, bought property, engaged in business, and accepted an elective office under the government which Hendricks says is so surely oppressing him. He was arrested in 1881 for incendiary language used in a public speech. Then it was, five years after he had left America, had ceased to be an American citizen, and had accepted citizenship and office under the British crown that he bethought himself of his former American citizenship, which he wanted to use to prevent himself from offenses that the law of the country for which he had renounced his American allegiance denounces as crimes. There could be no greater absurdity. However, after a period of several months he was released but he still remains a citizen and resident of Ireland, and, as the people stand by him against the English government, he still holds elective office there. He is simply a British subject over whom Hendricks is waging so much simulated sympathy, and Hendricks well knows it.

No man of high character—no truthful or self-respecting man—could possibly make the speeches that Hendricks makes, and the fact that he makes them not only discredits himself but is a proof of the low tone of the party of which he is the representative. In political matters there is not nor ever has been a single touch of honesty in the man. And this, let us hope for the credit of the American people, is why Hendricks, though often a candidate, has seldom met with success. He knows nothing whatever of the moral forces and higher movements of politics, but thinks it all sufficient to dodge and palter in the shifts of lowness."

COMMERCIAL INCENDIARISM.

Since "hard times" shut down on the prosperous activities of the northwest fires have become much more than usually frequent. The connection between hard times and fires has not been in all cases merely suspected, since there is undoubted testimony in some cases to establish it. Many policies are being canceled in nearly all our towns and the suspicion that so widely prevails of interested incendiarism is disgraceful to the country. There is a belief, almost irresistible, that many of the fires that have taken place throughout the northwest during the last six months have been of criminal origin, and the insurance companies are acting upon that belief.

To a great extent the companies themselves, or rather their resident factors, have been culpable for the abuses which have become so prevalent here. Instead of adopting the uniform system of examining all property to be insured before issuing a policy, some insurance agents examine property and some do not. The recent Couch hotel fire was a case in point. The proprietor took out a policy for $2,000 in one of our insurance agencies, and two days later a clerk was sent down to examine the property. He reported that there was no more than $1200 worth of furniture in the house, whereupon the agent canceled the policy. The hotel man went off and got a policy for $1,500 and very soon came the fire. The company issuing the second policy had made no examination of the premises, and they caused Stapleton's arrest.

All this grows out of a careless way of doing business, complicated with an anxiety to issue policies without due safeguards to the companies represented here by local agents. There are some insurance men who will issue insurance on a red-hot stove, provided they could find a cool enough place to stand while writing the policy. A man who will issue a policy on property which he has not inspected is unfaithful to his employers. The public safety demands a more rigorous procedure. If the "fire-bugs" could only burn their own premises, the thing would then be bad enough; but as the flames communicate from premises purposely set on fire to the buildings occupied by thrifty and industrious tradesmen, something must be done to check it.

If it is suffered to go on unchecked for another year, a prosperous firm will have to hire all the adjoining property in the same block with itself, to keep rascally speculators in insurance policies from getting into the adjoining stores and burning them out. Ferret out and send about six or seven of these men who have made incendiarism an auxiliary of commercial life to the penitentiary for eight or ten years, and the rest will be satisfied to go into some more reputable occupation. There has been too much of this work going on for the past three months, and the better class of business men are thoroughly aroused and incensed over it. If the law does not hunt down and punish these scoundrels, there may be an association of citizens found to do it for them.

The New York *Times* has a long letter from Ohio on the political situation in that state which winds up as follows: "It must be admitted, after a careful survey of the whole field in Ohio, that the chances are in favor of a republican victory." The state has always been reliably republican in presidential years, and I have been unable to find sufficient evidence to convince me that there is enough dissatisfaction among republicans to make it uncertain. I may be mistaken, but I think with the exceptions which will be made from now until the election the republicans will get from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.

HOW CITIES ARE OPPRESSED.

The people of New York and Kansas City are greatly exercised because their respective common councils have granted valuable franchises to street railway companies without compensation. In New York responsible parties stood ready to pay into the public treasury $1,000,000 for a surface railroad franchise in favor of Broadway, but the council, notwithstanding the mayor's veto, gave the right of way to another corporation for nothing. In Kansas City the conditions were the same, but the amount of money involved was, of course, considerably less. In both cases public meetings have been held to denounce the action of the aldermen, court proceedings have been begun to prevent the execution of the grants, and charges of bribery have been lodged against the officials. The meeting in New York, with the approval of Mayor Edson, requested him to name a committee of fifty citizens and taxpayers to be known as the "city franchise committee," which committee may add to their own number, and shall be charged with the duties of protecting the franchises of the city; securing their value to the city treasury when sold; of bringing to justice the unfaithful officers who have attempted or shall attempt to give these franchises away; of breaking up the existing scheme to capture the franchise for a Broadway railroad, and generally of assisting the mayor in all practicable ways to protect and defend city property; and pledged to that committee an earnest and active support until their labors are crowned with success.

There is also in Chicago a big agitation on the subject of franchises, aroused by the action of the West Chicago City railway company, which serves a population of about 400,000 people. The history of this street car company, says the *Current*, should teach the people never to part with another public franchise. About six years after the war, the waytax of 1 cent per fare was removed, and the company reduced its rates from 6 cents to 5. Things then ran along until about 1874, when the omnibus companies, which had previously been charging 10 cents a ride, lost their popularity and were forced to scramble for business. Thereupon the street car company began the sale of tickets for twenty-five rides at 70 cents. The omnibuses which were at the time patronizing the streets for passengers dropped their rate to 2 cents per fare, and for perhaps six months the people rode for less than 3 cents each. To protect its monopoly the street car company finally bought up every omnibus and nondescript public vehicle on the street, and for the last ten years has kept all such competition away. The tickets were raised in price to a dollar for twenty-five rides. Seven years passed in this way, when, one day, by a stroke of his pen, the superintendent "raised the taxes." Twenty-three rides were to be sold for a dollar, and eleven for 50 cents. The daily press published the superintendent's reasons in fine type and said nothing about it elsewhere. Charmed with the tractable character of the people, the superintendent once more put on the screws, and now the price of a ticket is a dollar, but the number of rides is only twenty-two. These two changes from the twenty-five ride standard have imposed a tax on fully one-half of the regular passengers of about six dollars a year. The lessons taught by this history, says the *Current*, were that the people have given away franchises which were in reality beyond price; that when franchises could even now be recovered a any price with profit to the people; that no private company should ever be given another charter; and that the state should exercise its sovereign power to protect a great city from the excesses of its rulers. A few thousand people, for the sake of riding for five cents, having once given over their streets, a succeeding population of half a million, with all the change of conditions of profit and loss, abide the bad bargain."

But another lesson of practical importance is that men with the least stake in the community should not be permitted to dominate their local legislatures. A city, in respect of its municipal government, is a business corporation. No one that is not a taxpayer is a member of the corporation and should have no vote in the election of its officers. If the character of city councils were fairly representative of the people who pay the taxes there would be few jobs and no bribery. As it is, the ward bummer usually has full sway. There is no reason why the common sense of our cities should not contain the best men in the corporation. A proper appreciation by all the people of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship would make those bodies an honor instead of a reproach—as many of them are—to the people for whom they act.

Fast horses and overfed swine used to be the main attractions at state and county fairs. But now horse thieves, murderers and noble red men who have scalped the greatest number of white men, are the objects that draw. The other day Mr. Frank James, the noted bandit, was imported to a Missouri fair, and all the ladies stopped and gazed with open-eyed admiration at the unhung hero. A whole wagon load of noted Sioux Indians, whose main commendation is that they took part in the Custer massacre, adorn as special stars at the Minneapolis fair. There are always plenty of people who would rather see a lion with three legs than one with two, and men of abnormal development possess like attractions for many.

Competitive examinations have begun to attract attention in England by their evils as well as by their advantages. They have bred a system of cramming in the public service which puts weak men with strong memories ahead of strong men with weak memories. Public school and college endowments, scholarships and the like, intended to aid poor men, were thrown open to competition with a flourish of trumpets and the practical result is that these places are monopolized by the sons of men rich enough to pay for the best training. This "has resulted," as the London *Times* says, "in depriving the poorer classes of their rights for the benefit of the wealthier."

The Richmond *Dispatch* desires northern people to note the fact that "herding colored democrats" are complained of for preventing the organization of a republican mass meeting in Petersburg by their riotous conduct, as a proof of the existence of negroes in the south who are democrats. Their conduct would certainly seem to be proof of it in this instance.

The course of the present campaign is giving a wonderful push to the circulation of the New York *Tribune*. It is now said to have a larger circulation than at any other period of its long history, and it is certainly ever by of its success.

NEW TO-DAY.

BARGAINS! WE WILL OFFER THE FALL and winter styles in dress goods by the yard at cost for thirty days. MOZARTS, 70 Morrison street.

WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—THAT new line of systems, received direct by the Northern, at NEHLEY'S, old stand at 84 Second st.

HANDSOME HOUSE NEAR POSTOFFICE FOR rent and furniture for sale. Apply between 10 and 2:30 o'clock to 56 Fifth st.

CALL AT SEALY, MASON & CO.'S, NO. 16 FIRST st., and see a establishment price list.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MFG. CO., NO. 26 First street, Portland, manufacturers of all kinds of yellow and linen oil clothing.

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO J. HUNTSMAN & Co., 53 and 55 Ankeny [illegible]. Planing, Wheeler's saw Mill. Office, 5 Ankeny st. Mill on Front.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

A BEGINNING RIVER VIEW CEMETERY, IN the south Portland, having been handsomely graded and improved, is now open for the interment of the dead. WILFORD & MILLER, 70 Fourth street, Portland, Or., or Lot 81, 70 Second street.

Or the Superintendent on the premises.

$85 ORGANS & PIANOS $245.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

Organs at $85—formerly sold at $150.
Pianos at $245—formerly sold at $350.

Cash or Installments.

Musical Merchandise of all Kinds.

GARDNER BROS.,

163 First st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

MEETING NOTICES.

Attention! Co. B., 1st B. 2d Battalion, Blaine Rifles! Regiment, will meet at Masonic Hall next regular evening, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock, for one hour's drill. By order of E. W. SHOUSE, First Lieut. Comdg.

BORN.

To Mrs. Rev. W. O. Forbes, Sept. 12, a daughter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of the General Relief Committee I. O. O. F. are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, P. M. Stanford, from the residence of his father-in-law, Colonel Samuel Semmes, at Oswego, Oregon, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Committee. ALEX. H. REMBERT, Secretary.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., of heart disease, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Ann Thurston, aged 57 years. Funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Lee, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In East Portland, September 12, Mary C. Cook, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cook, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from residence of R. R. Lindsey, N. W. corner Fourth and Grant, east side, Monday, 10 o'clock. Friends invited. Burial private. Please omit flowers. Brunswick, Me., papers please copy.

☞ *Advertisements such as "Boarders," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than 50 cents, and cash must be paid in the counter. No bill for collection less than 50 cents. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence or Resolutions per line. All reading notices invariably in advance.*

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for Sept. at Wood' Hale Store, 93 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

EXCELLENT LADIES, I AM GOING TO MAKE the greatest reform in clocks. My facilities are unequalled, and twenty-dollar gold pieces sell. I am turning out my own watches every day, and expect it will be self-supported. Lodge in the interior, send for clocks and dresses. LUTT, well leader.

ALL-WOOL DRESSES, SEND YOUR ORDER to LUTT, the tailor, Hall and Alder.

MME. F. VERDIER, CORSET AND ALDER, Hemstitching in town.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT ROLLER & Chapman's, 138 Second street.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, A LADY'S Lapel breastpin, representing snake. Reward will leave at this office and receive reward.

WANTED—A POSITION AS CLERK BY A young man; can keep books, has experience in steam boating and insurance; good references. Address A., care Oregonian. Mr. Pitt's office, corner Washington and First streets.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business abilities and A 1 references, a position either as bookkeeper or collector or commercial traveler or some such employment. Has had experience in legitimate business. Address, A 100, care Oregonian.

ROOMS, ONE AND TWO SUITABLY FURnished, in first block reliable for transient or permanent. Also upper rooms, cheap. Call at east side door, 24 Washington street.

MISS R. H. BEECHER OF PIANO, 197 Yamhill—Light at once. Address until Oct. 1st, box North Tenth st., City.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN WANTS POsition as bookkeeper, book-keeper and collector, or work of any kind; fine penman. Address P. O. box 1, city.

STRAYED FROM MCDONALD'S FARM SEVEN days, white red and white spotted cow and a yoke of steers, white and red. Any one found on her to be prosecuted. [illegible]

WANTED—TO HIRE HORSE TO DRIVE PUR chase carpenter, etc., to and from Port. and Columbia co., this county. [illegible]

FOR RENT—3 SMALL COTTAGES IN TWO rows on line of street railway. Inquire at 112 First street.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPital to invest in an already established financially paying business. Address, with references, P. O. box 1, city.

DR. C. C. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 220 Yamhill street. Office in Union block.

BACK PAPER, 100 CAPS AND SCRIBBERS, Burnt Cork, Lozenges. Nothing the matter but the undersigned consignee of the above named articles will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. LOUIS A. ROBERTSON, Consignee.

WANTED—POSITION OF ANY KIND BY A young man [illegible] good accountant; references, etc. Address, [illegible]

GUNS FOR SALE—A 12 BORE MANTON, DAmascus barrels, shells and fitting outfit, $75. 30 Winchester, nearly new, loading apparatus, $75. 30 Ballard, at Nick Markel the shoemaker.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL engine, 20 h.p., $700; one horizontal engine, 16 h.p., $600; one portable engine, 10 h.p., $500; one traction engine, 8 h.p., $450; one portable engine, 7 h.p., $450; one mower for use for 4 horse wood, with 30 inch cut, $75; one 4 h.p. Baker's steam blower, $50; one 4 h.p. Baker's [illegible] 24 inch swing, 12 feet cut, $60; one 4 h.p. Baker's [illegible] 24 inch swing, 12 feet cut, $60; one new engine lathe, 12 inch swing, 7 feet bed, $300. For particulars apply to WILLIAMS, HIGGINS, Machinery Depot, Portland.

FOR RENT A WELL FURNISHED LARGE front room to gentleman or lady; board if desired; family private; terms moderate. 35 Yamhill st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—OR TO RENT FOR a term of years furnished cottage of 7 rooms, pleasantly situated on the N. W. cor. of Hill and 20th sts. Also for sale or to rent, a new two story 8 room house in rear of above. Inquire at the Chronicle office, or address box 1, city.

10 inch feed, 8 inch Taylor cards, press the cloth every five minutes. Inquire at the N. W. corner 10th and Northrup sts.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CHATTELS. BY VIRtue of the provisions of a certain mortgage executed by Joseph Burchel to E. L. Brown on the 10th day of January, 1884, and on file in said city and in the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, the undersigned, mortgagee thereof, will, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1884, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the street in front of Burchel's store, at 127 First street, in said city, sell at auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described chattels, to-wit: [illegible] and furniture, consisting in part of one air [illegible] and three lamps, to satisfy said mortgage, principal, interest and costs. E. L. BROWN, Mortgagee.

Dated Sept. 12, 1884.

THOS. A. JORDAN, Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

By virtue of the above sale is postponed until [illegible] Sept. 17, 1884. THOS. A. JORDAN, Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

Dated Sept. 12, 1884.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

STATE OF OREGON, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SALEM, OR., Sept. 12, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on Monday, November 3, 1884, to furnish the following articles for use of the State of Oregon:

Quantities of blank cap, 13 lbs. white laid, white cut.

Quantities of blank cap, 13 lbs. white laid, wide ruled.

Quantities of blank cap, 13 lbs. white laid, wide ruled.

Quantities of blank cap, 13 lbs. white laid, wide ruled

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.,

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merch

CITY OF GRAY'S HARBOR.

Steamship Wharves

Large Vessels

The Railroads and Gray's Harbor Railroad

The Improvements

Pure Fresh Water,

W. R. NEWHOUSE, Gen. Manager.
22 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

HAYWOOD & LUPPER,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Lasbee Building, Washington st.

W. H. BURRAGE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
N. W. corner Second and Salmon sts.

H. W. & T. H. ODLUM,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
Special Attention given to City Work.
Odlum's Agency, Abington Block, Third-st. bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DAVIDSON, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Wheat, Flour, Oats, Barley, Feed, Wool, Hops, Seeds, Produce, Etc.
No. 10 Front st., Portland, Or.

P. B. BAYLEY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for Stockton Wheat, Salmon River Flour, Etc.
No. 10 Front st., Portland, Or.

A. E. WILSON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Dealer in Produce, Fruit and Fish. Office, 24 Front st., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Boom 10, Ladd's Block, Portland, Or.

GOLDSMITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Produce, Fruit and Fish. Office, 24 Front st., Portland, Or.

COHN & BLOCK, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OR.
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce a specialty.

SHERIDAN & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Produce, Fruit and Fish. Office, 24 Front st., Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

FRANK BROTHERS, IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY,
Agents for Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Gilpin Sulky Hay Rakes, Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Planers, Moulders, Matchers, Sash and Door Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Belting, Pipe and Fittings, Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Whistles, Packing, Oils, Etc.
Nos. 12 and 14 Front st., Portland, Or.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM MACHINERY,
Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddlery, Leather and Shelf Hardware, Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Shingle Machines, Planers, Moulders, Matchers, Sash and Door Machinery, Engines and Boilers, Belting, Pipe and Fittings, Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Lubricators, Steam Gauges, Whistles, Packing, Oils, Etc.
Nos. 16 and 18 Front st., Portland, Or.

WATSON & CO., PLANING MILL AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Scroll Work, Turning, Etc.
Corner Front and Taylor sts., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

HENRY SHOLLENBERGER, SUCCESSOR TO W. S. OGDEN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Produce, Etc.
Nos. 6 and 8 Front st., Portland, Or.

A. ENGLISH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Produce, Etc.
Nos. 20 and 22 Front st., Portland, Or.

WOODARD & CLARKE, WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Produce, Etc.
Nos. 26 and 28 Front st., Portland, Or.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

J. H. CONGLE,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN SADDLES
Nos. 48 and 50 Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

J. H. BRADLEY, SUCCESSOR TO
J. Bradley & Dobson, 70 Front st., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Leather and Findings. Sole agents for Hoyt's Oak Tanned Belting, Etc.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

THOMAS J. JOHNSTON, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Agent for Lesh's Grand Prize Steam Pump. Prompt attention. Shop 68 First st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE dealers in fine cigars, 16 Front street, Portland, and 6 Solomon, Leesburg & Co.'s, San Francisco.

MACHINISTS.

FORKNER & WOLFE, MACHINISTS AND Patent Right Agents—Do machine work, models, castings in brass and aluminum, or all descriptions. Patent moulding tools for sale or rent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. DEWITT VETERINARY SURGEON, Office at Livery Stable, Second st., Portland.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

LILIENTHAL & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Trunks, Valises, Etc., 189 Front street.

SHOW CASES.

AXTON BOERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Show Cases, 102 Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

YOU WANT SOMETHING NEW, DO YOU

Then Go to 107 First street and Buy

ROCKFORD R. R. WATCH

The finest watch the town for time and the cheapest. Sold only by the best first class Watch dealers in the country.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS
Direct from Head Quarters. Most Fine
and low in price. Read us: that this is an opportunity never offered to the public before.

Come to See Us and Secure a Bargain

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO
107 First street,
Between Washington and Stark.

Established 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Agents for Pacific Powder Mills, Giant Powder, Etc.
Nos. 22 and 24 Front Street
Portland, Oregon.

LIME! LIME!

We desire to notify our customers in the Lime Line Company we represent has entered into any agreement or been members of any combine with other lime companies to put up the price of lime. We seek and solicit your orders and will endeavor to fill them promptly. Lime kilns are now in operation at Lime, Or., on Sandy River, and we are prepared to fill orders for any quantity. Lime delivered at any point on the Columbia River or its tributaries. Address all communications to

W. S. NEWHOUSE, Gen. Manager.
22 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THAT WOOD—SLAB WOOD—FROM WHICH THE BARK HAS BEEN REMOVED—IS THE BEST FUEL. Orders left at 106 Second st. will be promptly answered. W. S. MASTICK.

The Daily Oregonian

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
OF DAILY POSTAGE PREPAID IN ADVANCE.

THE OREGONIAN IN THE EAST.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13, 1884, P. M.

Stations.	Height above Sea Level.	Hours of Observation.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind in Miles.	Rain Fall in Inches.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.08	01	57	SW	18	.00	Cloudy
Umatilla	30.01	01	57	SW	12	.00	Fair
Red Bluff	29.96	01	62	SW	6	.00	Cloudy
San Francisco	29.91	01	62	W	8	.00	Clear
Fort Canby	29.99	01	54	S	4	.04	Rain

Maximum temperature, 66; minimum temperature, 46.

STREET CAR LINES.

CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

CITY.

Probate Court.—The taking of testimony in the case of Holliday vs. Holliday is progressing slowly but surely, and it bids fair to rival the great historic case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The information suggested from Judge Bradshaw to interpreters 40 years ago, that the case hasn't gotten before you yet. Its settlement will surprise many who have known it for some time, and never suspected him to be using such a number of fifty-cents. If Bella Lawyer's every go-for-possession day then Tom Strong will take a shot at him on cross-examination, and as he will probably be more than willing to do this when testifying in his own favor it is likely that this part of his statements can be crowded into less than one page of legal cap. And then there is Ben to be heard, and if total stationary might just as well order a few pounds of paper at once and be prepared. It would save some time, trouble and expense if both he and Ben had what's been concerning the suit, printed.

Arrested for Burglary.—Fremont Herring, a young villainous looking fellow, employed at the rock crusher at the head of Forth street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary. He is accused of breaking into the residence of Mrs. Brown, on the hill above Lucy, on Thursday night. Mrs. Brown is a widow and she and her child were the sole occupants of the house and the sight of this prepossessing-looking villain nearly frightened them, besides, who is a dangerous man would decidedly have been up in the police court a number of times. We hear that policemen Wing and Branch were called for him yesterday, but so far have been unable to find him. At the police court this morning he would not be taken by the whole police force and to make his words good came to and delivered himself up. If the charge can be sustained he will be sentenced to the State penitentiary for a year.

Catholic Mission.—To-morrow morning, during high mass, commencing at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Rev. Father Bouchard, S. J., of San Francisco, will open a mission in St. Lawrence's Catholic church on Third and Sherman streets, to be continued during the ensuing week, closing Sunday evening, the 21st inst. The services of the mission will be held at 6:30 every morning at 8 o'clock, after which the good missionary will preach, and give a sermon every evening at half past 7 o'clock, at which benediction will take place. Rev. Bouchard has the eloquent, pleasing and orderly manner, and one of the best speakers of the order. He is a zealous advocate of the Catholic faith. It will repay anyone, no matter of what creed, to hear this able speaker and orator at the fountain of his growth eloquence.

New Wheels.—Multnomah engine company, No. 1, has received from the Silsby Manufacturing Co. the new set of wheels for their engine. No one seems to know exactly what the wheels weigh, but no matter how much it is, it is not enough to retard the speed of the machine to which they belong. The engine was ordered in the days of the volunteer fire department, and even when it was new it was about enough to wound the streets which some were apt to do, but since has badly cracked and twisted out of shape. The company wanted the manufacturers to furnish a new set of wheels, but my Doughboy might not be paid until the price of 1885. The wheels arrived several days since, and were to-day put on the engine, and it just remains to be seen what it will do. The bill.

Arrest Made.—Dexter, the noted Oregon trotting stallion, that was sent up to Helena to enter for a race, a few days ago, has covered himself with fresh laurels and been the instrument of putting numerous dollars into the pocket of his owners. None was expected here yesterday that Dexter had won the race, the Portland Free Press Herald, in fact is almost in error. The race was best three in five, mile heats, for a purse of $1000. What heats were won by Dexter is not stated. The best time made during the race was 2:30. To-day there will be another trotting contest, three best in five, mile heats, for a purse of $1000. The race will be free for all. Dexter has been entered and will probably show his competitors the size of his heels.

Arrival Ducks.—The weather during the past week has not been favorable for farmers, but it has been good weather for ducks. The number of quills seen on the river here for some days past show that there has been rough weather on the coast, and that feather is coming in the ducks. A party of hunters will visit Sauvie's Island to-morrow and hope to find game in abundance. Some of the hunters went for Ducks and are already starting out. Capt. Mains is now in possession of the keys of the Sauvie's Island club house, and the hunters will probably show his competitors the size of his heels.

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Arrest Deserters

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1884.

NOT FIT TO BE PRESIDENT.

Because of his Immoral Life, Grover Cleveland Should be Rejected.

New York Independent, August 28.

There is no doubt that supposed availability was the sole reason that controlled the Democratic Convention in choosing Mr. Cleveland. The Thurmans, Randalls and others of like stamp and nomination, Governor Cleveland as their candidate for president. Their theory was that he would run best and be strongest to carry the great state of New York, and especially that he would bring to the party a large accession of republican votes.

It turns out, however, even before the active work of the campaign has fairly begun, that, so to a most vital question of personal morals, the private character of this socalled reform candidate is to our mind of such notoriety as justly to destroy all confidence in his behalf to the confidence and respect of the American people. Whether the members of the democratic convention were acquainted with the facts in his private life when they nominated him, we do not know; but, for their sake, we will assume that they had known them Mr. Cleveland would not have been the candidate of the democratic party. To nominate such a man with this knowledge would imply a most astounding lack of common sense, and an equal lack of moral and political integrity.

Certain it is that the independent republicans who unanimously endorsed Mr. Cleveland and publicly declared their purpose to support him will not know the man as the record of the private life has revealed him to be, and which record, by God's lightning voice, has been sent with a flash to every village and hamlet of the nation, and thunder to the very ends of the earth. These republicans cannot, in view of what they now know, give him their support without the grossest self-stultification and, indeed, without justly exposing themselves to the charge of gross and senseless hypocrisy. The simple truth is that the sins and the admitted offense of Mr. Cleveland touches upon a domain of family and public morals so vitally and so dangerously to the public good as utterly to disqualify him for the office of president, or any other place in the gift of the people. This is the position the *Independent*, after a due consideration of the facts and one duty to God and man, both last week and means stoutly to maintain. Any effort to evade this conclusion only makes the duty the more obvious.

If it be said that what is true of Mr. Cleveland is no more than is often been true of other public men, then we reply that it is high time that all public men should be taught that personal and private virtue is not an immaterial question with the people of this country. This lesson should be so emphasized and proclaimed to the world that there will be no mistake now or hereafter as to what is meant by it.

The immoralities of a man's private life are matters which do concern the public, when that public, with the knowledge of these immoralities, is asked to make him the chief magistrate of a great nation. A debauchee, known to be, or to have been such, is not the man to be elevated to the office of president of these United States. This one fact should be fatal to him. The people should not, and, as we believe, will not, so disgrace themselves, in the sight of God and man, and defy the imperative mandate of sound morals as to confer this honor on any such profligate. What is our common Christianity worth, if what is our boasted civilization worth, if such a black stain in the character of a candidate for the presidency is, in the estimate of the multitude, to be deemed a matter of no special consequence? What a strange spectacle such a howbeit, if elected, would present in the parlors of the White House! What an opportunity it would give to Mormon polygamists to sneer and laugh there at the efforts of the general government to suppress the monstrous abominations in the territory of Utah! What a demoralizing lesson it would be to the young men of the country! What a barrier to the successful teaching of morality from the platform or in the halls of congress! All decent people, not to say Christian people, would have to hide their heads with a profound sense of shame and disgust. No! No! The majority of the voters of this country will not and cannot approve of any such beastly and loathesome standard of morality.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The New York *Sun* says 100 republicans of Greenwich, Conn., who had declined to vote for Cleveland, changed their minds on account of the Halpin scandal.

About 1000 mechanics, one-third of whom have hitherto voted the democratic ticket, have signed an address to vote for Blaine. It is a strong paper, and will no doubt make many converts.

A Madeira, Cal., campaign club, organized primarily in the interests of the democratic party, met with a hitch when the question of a name came up for consideration. A proposition to call it after Cleveland and Hendricks was voted down, and "Dians and Logan" was substituted by a vote of 53 to 17.

Governor Cleveland's son, Oscar Folsom Cleveland, was born September 14, 1874, and will therefore be 10 years old on the 14th of next month. The Kansas City *Journal* suggests: "If the governor will give him a birthday party and invite the public generally, there will be an immense gathering."

Republicans of Wisconsin say that Thad Pound's defection will change no republican votes, and in some localities will affect the reverse of what was intended. They laugh at the fulsome praise of Pound in the democratic press, and say that republicans of his district not only refused to return him to congress, but declined to send him as delegate to the Chicago convention.

The New York *Times* of December 26, 1871, said: "We believe that General Schurz has no claim whatever to public confidence or respect." This is especially true now, when General Schurz is doing his best to help the democrats "muddy back into power," if we may be permitted to adopt the choice language of George William Curtis at the Chicago convention.

A democratic newspaper, speaking of the action of John Bottom of the several democratic state committees at the west to circulate campaign literature, says that the documents furnished by the democratic national committee are not adapted to the west, "where different issues exist." It was supposed that the Buffalo "lunch" was the only one for which the democratic candidate was to blame, but it appears that this was a mistake.

The *Irish World*, which is supporting Blaine, gives the following account of mail received by the republican committee: "Six Irish women sent in from Connecticut send $6 and say: 'We want Blaine elected. He stood by us in congress and we stand by him. We send $6, and will raise more.' An Arkansas man, A'barny writes: 'Inclosed find $5. It is not much, but better than words. The workingmen here are all moving over to Blaine.'" From Lowell, Mass., a workingman writes: "I feel I ought to give something to help pay the expenses of a party that helps us and my children from free trade. We all work in the factory. I send a dollar and each of my family send a dollar, $5 in all. A good many of the working people will send something after next pay day." An Irish workingman writes: "I am going to give Blaine my vote and a dollar. How is the dollar and he will get the vote in November."

Delightful Moral Alternatives.

George W. Green of New York, "secretary of the committee of the republican independents," has been sending circulars to men in all parts of the country inviting them to signify their intention to vote for Cleveland, "purity" and "reform." The following answer was sent by a republican in Indiana:

SIR:—Your assurance that you would be "pleased" to hear from me further is accepted and hereby acknowledged. As I can not report "personally," I do "by mail"....

Your accompanying letter rightly assumes that I am one who desires to secure "clean" and "honest politics." One of the "enrollment slips" accompanying your letter affirms, and I agree, that the "paramount issue of the presidential election of this year is moral rather than political." The other slip will make me assert the belief that "the interests of good government and public morals demand the defeat of James G. Blaine and the election of Grover Cleveland," neither of which do I believe; and here you and I take square issue. Your position, if I can understand it, gives us the following remarkable conclusions:

1. It is admitted on all hands, by friend and foe, that Grover Cleveland is the father of a child, born out of wedlock; but he took care of the baby; therefore, vote for Cleveland. Or,

2.—There are three men mixed up with the one woman, and it was doubtful whose son the child was; but as the other two were married men, to save shame and ruin to their families, Grover generously assumed to be the child's father; therefore, vote for Cleveland. Or,

3.—The woman was only a strumpet, anyway, and no harm was done to her character by Grover's conduct; therefore, vote for Cleveland. Or,

4.—She was a virtuous woman before time, and Grover and the rest ruined her; therefore, vote for Cleveland.

Moral: Young men of America, if any of you are ever overtaken by any youthful indiscretion, which may result in the ruin of some pure woman's virtue, don't go thinking seriously of doing a great loss had befallen you, but hold up your head, walk manfully up and take care of the babies; you may be president yet.

"Now, if you careless how you are going to promote 'public morals'" said secure "clean" politics by voting for Grover Cleveland in these circumstances, you are smarter than I am; I can't. And you will not enroll me with any "republicans" or "independents" who are evidently willing to secure the election of any such character, or doing anything to secure the defeat of Blaine and Logan.

TIT FOR TAT.

"I never saw such a woman in all my life," said Bob; "you can never be satisfied with anything." "People who know me don't call me a dissembler," replied Mrs. B., "think on the contrary, that I am very easily satisfied."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Can you tell me, as Ferguy thought: Tourist—"How far is it to Beiler's?" Policeman—"Can you walk or ride or walk there?" "I am not particular." "Neither am I," said the man from the land of serene indifference, as he moved away with an air of supreme indifference.—*Boston Globe.*

Matrimonial: "I hear Gail Fisher, who left here a few months ago, is married and living in Indianapolis. Did he marry well?" "Oh, yes; he married well. He was well when he married." "No joking. I mean did he get a good start by marrying?" "Oh, yes; his start was good when he married a widow with seven children."—*Kentucky State Journal.*

A blunt, outspoken old gentleman, who had lost several wives and had married yet again, all some years back, was asked by some one who knew his blunt way of speaking, "Mr. A——, you have had some experience, tell us which of your wives you liked the best." Without waiting at instant he said in his gruff, growling way, "The live one, of course."

Small talking parrots are the favorite pet birds of young ladies this season, and the dealers are teaching them to say, "kiss me, darling," in a commercial way, which insures a rapid sale for them. A dealer made a mistake the other day, and instructed an old green convert that was small and neck-looking, to "kiss me." When a young lady and her beau called, and the bird was called to say something sweet to the pretty lady, she rolled one eye heavenly and croaked out, "Tain'tee ——— green, as I look!"—*Tallahassee Newspaper.*

Rich doctor's daughter—"I cannot see why you should object to Mr. Stonefellow. He is as near perfection as man can be." Rich doctor—"I have not a word to say against his character, my pet. Hats is a man of fine attainments. But you must remember that literary occupations is a life of luxury, while he is a struggling writer, entirely dependent on his literary work for his bread.... The moment he gets a start in his profession, will stop, and you know he does not look very robust." "Why, papa, you forget, you and I were examining mortality statistics last night, and you said that literary men as a rule, lived to a good old age." "True, I had forgotten that. There is nothing so conducive to health as simple living. Marry him if you will."—*Philadelphia Call.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12, 6 P.M.

A light fog came on last night, and to-day is cloudy but cool. The eastern section reports clear weather also. No rain we shall enjoy a number of cool fine days.

Cleveland's receipts to-day to 7 o'clock are 1,000 pounds of sugar, 1 cwt. of coffee, 2 bbls. flour.

The week under review has been one of more than ordinary interest to home trade circles, and the direction of the great movement in leading to increased business prospects. The only thing that has prevented trade improvement, and kept it from being more active, is the fact that the banks are unable to gather in moneys or obligations, or obtain settlements for new purchases. Meantime orders from the interior come steadily in and must be filled in anticipation of consummation later on. A number of failures are noted, and they include dealers in all or that the general merchandise lines. This shows the depression extends to almost all branches of trade and industry. Settlements are also reported, but they have to extend small loss to legitimate trade. At the end the depression is less severely expressed, as failures are only too common. As the gettin trade increases in volume money becomes easier. Call loans already experienced this, but our own state has yet to begin to make. Another month, at the least, must elapse before we can enjoy any decided improvement in this way. In the week we have been allowed but a few pleasant sunshine, for showers have fallen every day. At times a perfect downpour of rain was experienced, delaying the wind up of harvest and catching many a field of grain yet uncut. Threshing has been practically suspended, farmers being employed in saving what is shock. The amount yet to be harvested is variously stated to be from 10 to 20 per cent. of the crop. Doubtless 15 per cent. is nearer the mark. Rains in July delayed the maturement of grain, and but a month of favorable harvest weather has been had. Valley crops at the middle of August were in condition so as to lead to the conclusion that a harvest of unusual magnitude would be had and there was every reason for that conclusion, but the rains with the incoming of September are out of the ordinary experience, harvest being generally over before fall rains begin. The appearance of grain at this time is due to no deterioration on the part of the farmer. Probably a larger percentage of the oat crop is yet out than wheat, but that cereal is not likely to suffer as much as wheat. All this serves to dampen general trade and delays the movement towards selling centers. A limited export demand for wheat, combined with low values, has prevented the usual activity. The opposition of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company in furnishing a lower freight tariff on a rain over their line is commendable. Enjoying the certainty of sooner or later moving the entire crop contiguous to their line, they have practically given the reduced rate of 2½ per cental. It was announced that the rate was made in order to stimulate shipments, the reduction affecting shipments prior to October 15 only. By that time, if the road is not controlled by new hands, its managers will doubtless see the necessity of continuing the 2½ tariff. The new Northern Pacific eastward rate falls to arouse any serious fears of our losing business. Were there markets for the wheat this side of the old world it would be different. Trade papers continue to divide their space between the unprecedented low wheat values and the general trade depression. Pages of comparisons and probable causes are presented, and of course the bulling element is active. Meanwhile the grower must at least dispose of enough to pay harvest expenses. All trade circles earnestly wish the political situation at another end of the world, and place little hope in improvement prior to November, when the status of the grain trade will be more clearly defined and winter trade developed.

About the middle of August we had occasion to write of the discoloration of wheat in some parts of the Willamette valley. At the time the location of fields so affected was given as nearly as possible, and it was plainly stated that only a small percentage of the entire crop was so affected. By this time samples have reached the British markets, and soon a reply may be expected. To-day we were told that the damage had been greatly enlarged upon, and British buyers are chary about buying our wheat, as they fear it to be unmerchantable. Of course, the buyer abroad has unlimited varieties to select from, so he can afford to be particular, and any taint of color or softness makes him offish about buying. While this condition has not as yet interfered with the movement of our wheat, it may later on occasion some trouble in prompt selling. Wheat is sold on a general quality average and as samples reach England cargoes are sold on those samples. By the time our wheat is ready for active movement the full colored crop will be thoroughly harvested and in the end it may add strength to the value of best grades.

Overland receipts include 220 bbls flour, 150 ctls bran, 180 cs canned goods, 30 cs lard, 3 ctns 25 lbs hams, 20 pkgs tobacco, 600 cs coal oil, 750 kgs nails, 65 bbls soda bottled beer, 90 kgs horse shoes.

SALMON SHIPMENTS—Per steamer Idaho for California: Cutting 675, J. O. Hamburg 60, J. Hume 200, Washington 337; total, 1272 cases. Also 100 cs Puget sound pack by Coleman & Co.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 4320 ctls wheat, 540 bbls flour, 422 ctls oats, 260 ctls barley, 1 sk potatoes, 143 bls hay, 100 lbs wool, 400 lbs hides, 10 pkgs butter, 36 cs eggs, 420 box fruit, 695 bbls lime. Also 4028 ctls wheat, 32 lbs wool, 468 lbs hides from the eastern section.

Receipts for past seven days aggregate 68 152 ctls wheat, 3050 bbls flour, 3062 ctls oats, 850 ctls barley, 1011 ctls bran, 60 ctls millstuff, 76 sks potatoes, 140 bls hay, 119,228 lbs wool, 19,116 lbs hides, 61 pkgs butter, 188 cs eggs, 3172 box fruit, 1691 bbls lime, 1722 lbs hops.

Receipts by leading transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last year, have been:

ARTICLES.	1884.		1883.	
	Valley.	Eastern.	Valley.	Eastern.
Wheat, ctls	70,495	94,586	92,893	208,867
Flour, bbls	15,470	6,057	12,884	3,161
Oats, ctls	11 489	.....	12,869	.....
Barley, ctls	1,480	.....	600	.....
Bran, ctls	5,208	347	1,485	360
Millstuff, ctls	1,059	808	1,905	50
Potatoes, sks	625	.....	2617	74
Wool, lbs	651,530	1,050,196	875,000	1,012,000
Hides, lbs	31,700	46,720	95,000	12,251
Hay, tns	(39)	.....	238	76
Lime, bbls	5,875	.....	10,110	.....
Hops, lbs	3,143	7,212	.....	995

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 5768 ctls wheat, 848 bbls flour, 639 ctls oats, 110 ctls bran, 540 ctls millstuff, 7192 lbs wool, 1024 lbs hides, 58 cs eggs, 412 box fruit, 4 pkgs butter. Also, 6062 ctls wheat, 300 bbls flour, 454 ctls bran, 40,679 lbs wool, 2228 lbs hides from the eastern section.

FREIGHTS—The Jupiter comes under price charter to Sibson, Church & Co. The Kate F. Troop is preparing for cargo, but her exact business cannot be determined for a month. The impression prevails that she must go on the market if freights do not advance. The San Francisco market is easy at 42s 6d for iron. Press dispatches yesterday were evidently sent on old information, as the Nereus has been under charter for some time.

A New Zealand (Christ church) circular of 1st August reports a slow grain movement for July with the loading of both freights a tedious process. In the total absence of demand for passage foreign freights are nominal, with rates to London quoted at 30s. Vessels were departing for Batavia and Sourabaya in ballast. Rainfall for the latter part of July was greater than at any time since the beginning of winter, but was not excessive. On the whole the winter had been bright, dry and fresh to the great benefit of farmers.

WHEAT—Advices continue of about the same character as last for some time. There is no improvement in any direction. On spot there is next to nothing doing, but interior advices report sales at $1 12½ here for valley. Holders are firm, few expressing a willingness to accept less than this. While shippers name but $1 02½ for Walla Walla no sales at this are reported. At $1 05@1 07½ business would result.

OATS—Few offering at any price and trade is altogether of a hand to mouth character. We quote 30@ 35c on spot, 28@30c future delivery.

FRUIT—Fair business doing at old values. The *Oregon* will be due late to-morrow, but arrivals cannot be handled before Monday.

PROVISIONS—Each day brings new arrivals of eastern, which are sold up close at full prices.

EGGS—Arrivals show a slight increase, but no was had to-day without difficulty.

CHICKENS—Market steady at last quotations.

The Merchant vs. Market.

Incoming steamer freights show some increase and a wider distribution. Interior dealers are receiving winter stocks, the smallness of assortment is retarding of close trading. By rail the usual receipts are had, but on some lines that are imported this day are in lessened movement locally, the aggregate of rail arrivals is lessened. The Alpheus is discharging a general cargo from London, mostly cement, which comes to an overlooked market. In reference to what is being received little is in the same vein, and the trade balance is largely speculative. Concerning values there is little to report. Early in the week red Walla was offered at one cent by the cupful. Rice is in good movement with fresh lots of quoted down. Canned fruits are closely dealt in, California canned being buoyant on late kinds and for pressing business. Salt is lower, although recent arrivals of Liverpool are moving quickly, values being affected by promise of large supplies.

A review of last week's San Francisco market says: An improved condition of trade is reported this week, slight as yet, but affording relief for the present and encouragement for the future. The money which has been distributed throughout the country in the harvesting, purchasing and movement of crops, is now finding its way back to the city to meet the regular avenues of trade, and early indications are evident to interior merchants in the appearance of fall and winter goods. In reason of the extensive stocks carried with the country many kinds of merchandise of every description remain there, which will have a tendency to restrict sales. Cotton, wool and manufactured goods of all kinds are in demand at higher prices, and the tendency is upward. Hardware is in good demand, and the tendency is upward. Hardware is in good demand at higher prices. Groceries are in active demand, and prices rule firm. Provisions are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Dried fruits are now the summer crop is coming forward. Leather is in good demand at higher prices. Wool and hides are in active demand at higher prices. Iron and steel are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Hay and grain are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Coals are now in the summer season of low prices. Petroleum is in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Paints and oils are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Rice is in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Sugar is in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Tea is in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Tobacco is in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Wines and liquors are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm. Miscellaneous articles are in moderate demand, and prices rule firm.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

WHEAT—Quiet at Bayou River parks 8 ... buyer, spot, spell wanted to-day.

BARLEY—Feed, ... Brewing, ... pilot, ... buyer, ... Feed, ... Brewing, ... Spot, ... Feed, ... Brewing, ... Spot, ... Feed, ... Brewing, ... Spot